

ACRIDOLOGICAL NOTES

BY

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PYRGOMORPHIDAE

Phymateus Thunberg 1815

1815. *Phymateus* Thunberg, Mem. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb. Vol. 5, p. 214, 216, 217.
1904. *Phymateus* (*Maphyteus*) I. Bolivar. Bol. Soc. esp. Hist. nat., Vol. 4, p. 403.
1910. *Maphyteus* Kirby, Syn. Cat. Orth., Vol. 3, p. 312 (Syn. nov.).

The subgenus *Maphyteus* was separated from *Phymateus* by I. BOLIVAR on the basis of the coloration and pattern of hind femur and antenna and the shape of the wing apex. KIRBY, 1910 raised it to the generic status, but a study of all known species of both genera showed that the above mentioned characters can be regarded only as specific ones.

PAMPHAGIDAE

Eunapiodes I. Bolivar 1907

1907. *Eunapiodes* I. Bolivar, Bol. Soc. esp. Hist. nat., Vol. 7, p. 336.
1932. *Nadigia* Werner, Zool. Anz., Vol. 100, p. 124 (Syn. nov.).

The type of *Nadigia ifranensis* Werner, which is the type-species of its genus, is lost.

In the original description of the genus WERNER compared it with *Euryparyphes* Fischer 1853 and *Eumigus* I. Bolivar 1878, both of which certainly differ from *Nadigia*. The description of *Nadigia*, however, suggests that its essential characters, particularly the shape of pronotum and hind femur, are the same as in the genus *Eunapiodes*, and it is reasonable to regard *Nadigia* as a synonym of the latter.

Acinipe Rambur 1838

1838. *Acinipe* Rambur, Faune ent. Andalousie, Orth., Vol. 2, p. 68.
1876. *Orchamus* Stål, K. Svenska Vetensk. Acad. Handl., Vol. 4, no. 5, p. 30 (Syn. nov.).

A study of the known species of both genera has shown that there are no characters to allow for their generic differentiation. All the known species should be included into one genus distributed throughout the coastal areas of the Mediterranean Sea and some of its islands.

Paraeumigus I. Bolivar 1914

1914. *Paraeumigus* I. Bolivar, Mem. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat., Vol. 8, Mem. 5, p. 202.
1914. *Amigus* I. Bolivar, l.c., p. 203, (Syn. nov.).

When erecting these two new genera I. BOLIVAR did not mention their differences and did not compare their characters. In the key in *Genera Insectorum* (1916) he distinguished them only by the shape of elytra, which in *Paraeumigus*

are "latiuscula, ovalia marginibus, praecipue margine interno, arcuato" whereas in *Amigus* the elytra were described as "angusta, spathulata, elongata, marginibus subrectis". Such a difference is too slight to be of generic value, and other differences also cannot be regarded as more than specific.

Lamarckiana loboscelis (Schaum 1853)

1853. *Pamphagus loboscelis* Schaum, Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Vol. 2, p. 750.

1902. *Xiphocera compressa* Kirby, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., p. 96 (Syn. nov.).

The type *X. compressa* is a male nymph which proved to be conspecific with the nymphs of *L. loboscelis* Schaum.

Porthetis carinata (Linne 1758)

1758 *Gryllus Bulla carinatus* Linne, Syst. Naturae, ed. X, vol. 1, p. 427.

1887 *Xiphocera (Porthetis) consobrina* Saussure, Spic. ent. Gen., p. 62 (Syn. nov.).

Study of a large series proved that this species varies in wide limits and *X. consobrina* can only be regarded as one of the numerous individual variations of *P. carinata*.

ACRIDIDAE

Subfamily HEMIACRIDINAE

Karruia paradoxa Rehn 1945

(Fig. 1)

This is the second known specimen of this species. A remarkable character of the species is strongly widened, phylliform, antenna (Fig. 1).

Since a male of the genus and species is not known, the genus is referred to the subfamily *Hemiacridinae* only tentatively. South Africa. Cape Prov., Fort Brown, 19.II.1928, 1 ♀ (Miss WALTON).

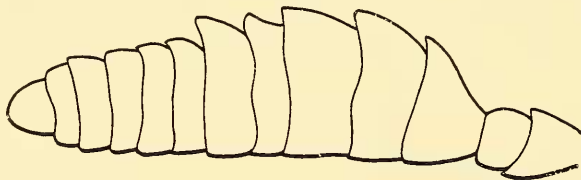


Fig. 1. *Karruia paradoxa* Rehn. Right antenna.

Subfamily CATANTOPINAE

Gerista dimidiata I. Bolivar 1905

(Figs. 2—7)

This splendid species has not been figured before.

Euprepocnemis alacris (Serville 1839)

1839. *Acridium alacre* Serville, Ins. Orth., p. 682.

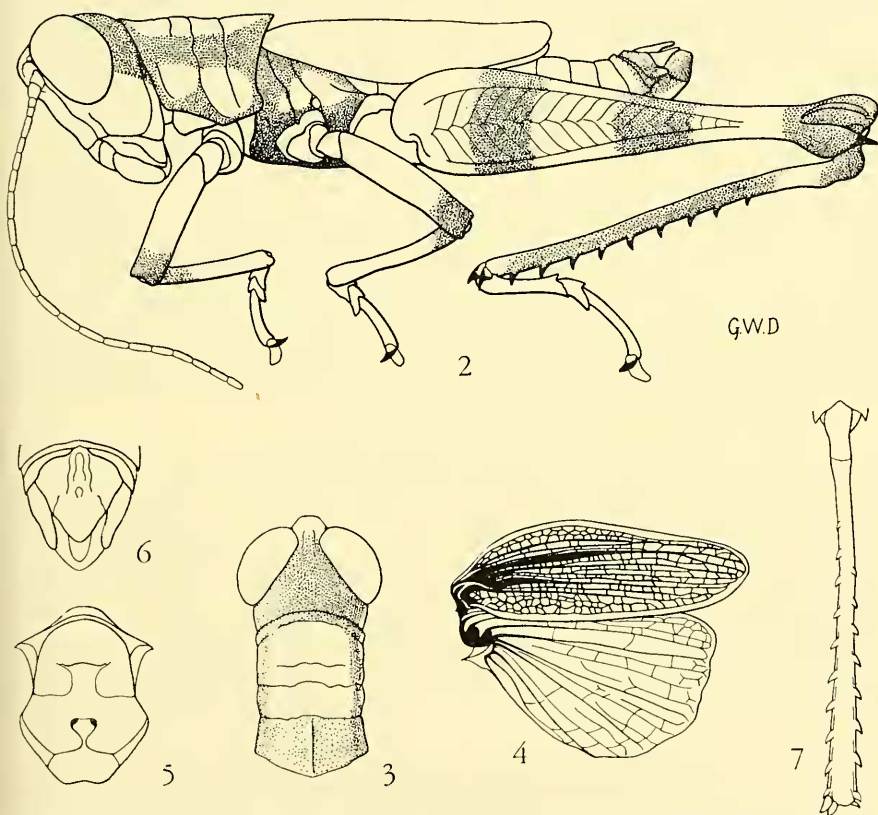
1902. *Euprepocnemis plorans* var. *intermedia* I. Bolivar, Ann. Soc. ent. France, Vol. 70, p. 630.

The male type of *E. plorans* var. *intermedia* I. Bol. (which is preserved in the Madrid Museum) and a large series of *E. alacris* Serv. were studied. No structural differences were found. The only difference is that the hind tibiae of *intermedia* is dirty reddish in the apical two-thirds, whereas in *alacris* hind tibiae are usually blueish-grey throughout but all intermediate shades towards reddish also occur. The type of *intermedia* represents merely an extreme development of this tendency.

Eyprepocnemis shirakii I. Bolivar 1914

1914. *Eyprepocnemis shirakii* I. Bolivar, Trab. Mus. Nac. Cienc. Nat. Madrid, Vol. 20, p. 11.

The species was described from male and female sex but the type was not designated. The female designated here as the type is preserved in Instituto Español de Entomologia, Madrid; the type locality is Yokohama.



Figs. 2—7. *Gerista dimidiata* I. Bolivar, type. 2, whole insect. 3, head and pronotum from above. 4, elytron and wing. 5, meso- and metasternum. 6, end of abdomen from above. 7, left hind tibia, from above.

Heteracris Walker 1870

1870. *Heteracris* Walker, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., Vol. 3, p. 655.

1893. *Thisoicetrus* Brunner, Revis. Syst. Orth., p. 150. (Syn. nov.).

1914. *Heteracris* I. Bolivar, Trab. Mus. Cienc. nat. Madr., Vol. 20, p. 7, 19.
 1921. *Thisoicetrus* Uvarov, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., p. 122.
 1921. *Heteracris* Uvarov, l.c., p. 133.

The genus *Heteracris* was erected by WALKER in 1870, with 43 species, representing a highly heterogeneous mixture of different genera. KIRBY in 1910 designated *Acridium herbaceum* Serville 1838 as the type-species of the genus and retained in it twenty species. BRUNNER (1893) did not even mention *Heteracris* but erected the genus *Thisoicetrus* for which KIRBY (1910) designated *Gryllus littoralis* Rambur 1838 as the type-species.

I. BOLIVAR (1914) in his key to the genera of the group *Euprepocnemes* first attempted to differentiate these two genera by the shape of pronotum and the male cercus. The first character is of no significance since the relative length of the prozona and the metazona and the shape of the posterior margin of metazona are in fact the same in both genera. The second character, the male cerci, were described by I. BOLIVAR in *Heteracris* as "elongati apice acuto, retrorsum directi", while in *Thisoicetrus* they were said to be "laminati, apice rotundati, deorsum versi"; this difference appeared valid. UVAROV (1921) who recognized four species in the genus *Heteracris*, including two described by him, stated that "a definite separation line between *Thisoicetrus* and *Heteracris* can hardly be drawn", but he still retained both genera.

My examination of a large number of species of both genera has shown that there is a continuous series of variation in the shape of male cercus and there are no other characters by which the alleged two genera could be differentiated.

Therefore, the name *Heteracris* Walker 1870 which has a priority should be retained for this genus, with *Acridium herbaceum* Serville 1838 as the type species, while *Thisoicetrus* Brunner 1893 becomes a synonym and all species now included in the latter should be transferred to *Heteracris*.

Heteracris pulchripes coerulipes (Sjöstedt 1909)

1909. *Euprepocnemis coerulipes*. Sjöstedt, Wiss. Ergebn. schwed. Zool. Exp. Kilimandjaro, Meru, Orth. Acrid., p. 189.
 1914. *Thisoicetrus usambaricus* I. Bolivar, Trab. Mus. Cienc. nat. Madr., Vol. 20, p. 27 (Syn. nov.).
 1948. *Thisoicetrus pulchripes coerulipes* Golding, Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond. Vol. 99, p. 575.

The male type of *coerulipes* and the female type of *usambaricus* both described from Usambara as well as a series of other specimens were compared and found identical.

Heteracris pulchripes jeanneli (I. Bolivar 1914)

1914. *Thisoicetrus jeanneli* I. Bolivar, Trab. Mus. Cienc. nat. Madr., Vol. 20, p. 26.
 1921. *Thisoicetrus pulchripes* ab. *coeruleipennis* Uvarov, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., p. 125 (Syn. nov.).

Thisoicetrus jeanneli was described from male and female sex but the type was not designated. Here I designate the female as the type; it is preserved in the Instituto Español de Entomología; the type locality is Togoland.

The types and a series of other specimens were compared and it was found that

Th. jeanneli I. Bol. and *Th. pulchripes* ab. *coeruleipennis* Uv. are identical.

Oxyaidea I. Bolivar 1914

1914. *Oxyaidea* I. Bolivar, Trav. Mus. Cienc. nat. Madr., (Ser. Zool.), Vol. 20, p. 12.
 1914. *Neritius* I. Bolivar, *l.c.*, p. 14 (Syn. nov.).

A comparison of the type of *Neritius rothschildi* with all known species of the genus *Oxyaidea* showed that the former differs from them so little that it cannot be referred to a separate genus. In fact, *N. rothschildi* I. Bol. differs from the genotype, *Oxyaidea carli* I. Bol. only by shorter elytra and by coloration, other morphological characters being almost the same.

Oxyaidea rothschildi (I. Bolivar 1914)

1914. *Neritius rothschildi* I. Bolivar, ♀ Trab. Mus. Cienc. nat. Madr., (Ser. zool), Vol. 20, p. 15.
 1934. *Neritius* (?) *abyssinicus* Uvarov, ♂, Journ. Linn. Soc., (Zool.), Vol. 38, p. 612, fig. 10. (Syn. nov.).

UVAROV separated *N. abyssinicus* from *N. rothschildi* I. Bol. by the red colour on the hind femur and the presence of eight external and nine internal spines on hind tibia, while in *N. rothschildi* there are nine external and ten internal spines and red colour on hind femur is absent.

Comparing the types of both species I found that the lower surface of hind femur of *N. rothschildi* is also red coloured; owing to its previous preservation in spirit this colour is faded but is still traceable on the base of the external side. The difference in the number of spines of hind tibia may be due to the fact that the types belong to different sexes and females being large have, usually, more spines than males. No difference between the two types, other than sexual, was found.

Cerechta I. Bolivar 1922

1922. *Cerechta* I. Bolivar, Orth. In voyage M. Rothschild Ethiop. and Afr. Orient. Angl., p. 188.
 1929. *Microcatantops* Ramme, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl., Vol. 15, p. 439. (Syn. nov.).

The female type of *Cerechta bouvieri* I. Bol. is lost. The type of *Microcatantops brachypterus* Ramme is a male and the female was unknown. I have now studied females of the latter species (topotypical with the male type) and there is no doubt that *C. bouvieri* and *M. brachypterus* represent different sexes of the same species, as follows:

Cerechta bouvieri I. Bolivar, 1922, *l.c.*, p. 188 =

Microcatantops brachypterus Ramme, 1929, *l.c.*, p. 440, pl. 13, fig. 13 (Syn. nov.).

Parepistaurus Karsch 1896

1896. *Parepistaurus* Karsch, Stettin ent. Ztg., Vol. 57, p. 305.
 1929. *Hintzia* Ramme, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, Vol. 15, p. 357, Pl. 8, fig. 11; fig. 63 (Syn. nov.).

Comparison of *Hintzia squamiptera* Ramme, the type of the genus and species, with all the species of the genus *Parepistaurus* Karsch showed that it unquestion-

ably belongs to the latter genus. The characters of *H. squamiptera* have only specific value, but since only a single female type is known, it is difficult to determine its position amongst other species of the genus *Parepistaurus*, to which it should be removed.

Acridoderes I. Bolivar 1889

1889. *Acridoderes* I. Bolivar, J. Sci. Acad. Lisboa, Ser. (2), Vol. 1, p. 163.

1923. *Anacridoderes* Uvarov, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Ser. 9, Vol. 11, p. 139 (Syn. nov.).

Genus *Anacridoderes* with the type-species *Acridoderes laevigatus* I. Bolivar 1911 was erected by Uvarov on the basis of the description of the species and when only a few specimens of other species of the genus *Acridoderes* were available. At that time the characters separating the two genera appeared reasonable. *Acridoderes* was characterised by the presence of fastigial foveolae and by the prozona of pronotum being subequal to its metazona, whereas in *Anacridoderes* there were no fastigial foveolae and prozona of pronotum was much shorter than its metazona.

I have now had opportunity to study the type of *Acridoderes laevigatus* (preserved in the Belgian Congo Museum, Tervuren) and a long series of *A. crassus* I. Bolivar. It was found that the fastigial foveolae in the latter species are generally weakly developed and sometimes disappear altogether. The ratio of length of metazona to prozona in *A. laevigatus* is 1.2 while in *A. crassus* it varies between 1 and 1.1. Such differences can be regarded only as of specific, not generic, value.

Subfamily ACRIDINAE

Hilethera Uvarov 1923

1902. *Lerina* I. Bolivar, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, Vol. 70, p. 602 (nom. praecoc.).

1923. *Hilethera* Uvarov, Ent. Mon. Mag., Vol. 59, p. 82, fig. 1.

1940. *Lerinnia* Uvarov, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. Ser. 11, Vol. 5, p. 176 (Syn. nov.).

Study of series of specimens of all known species of *Lerinnia* showed that the specialisation of elytral venation considered as the main generic character of *Hilethera* is found also in the species referred to *Lerinnia*. *Hilethera* becomes the available valid name for the genus, since *Lerinnia* was proposed later to replace the preoccupied *Lerina*.

Scintharista Saussure 1884

1884. *Scintharista* Saussure, Mem. Soc. Phys. Geneve, Vol. 28, No. 9, p. 51.

1884. *Conistica* Saussure, *l.c.*, p. 135. (Syn. nov.).

When describing very briefly these two genera (the second one only in determination key for the species of the American genus *Dissosteira* Scudder 1876) Saussure did not compare them with any known genus. After studying large material of both genera, including their type-species, I found no generic differences between them.

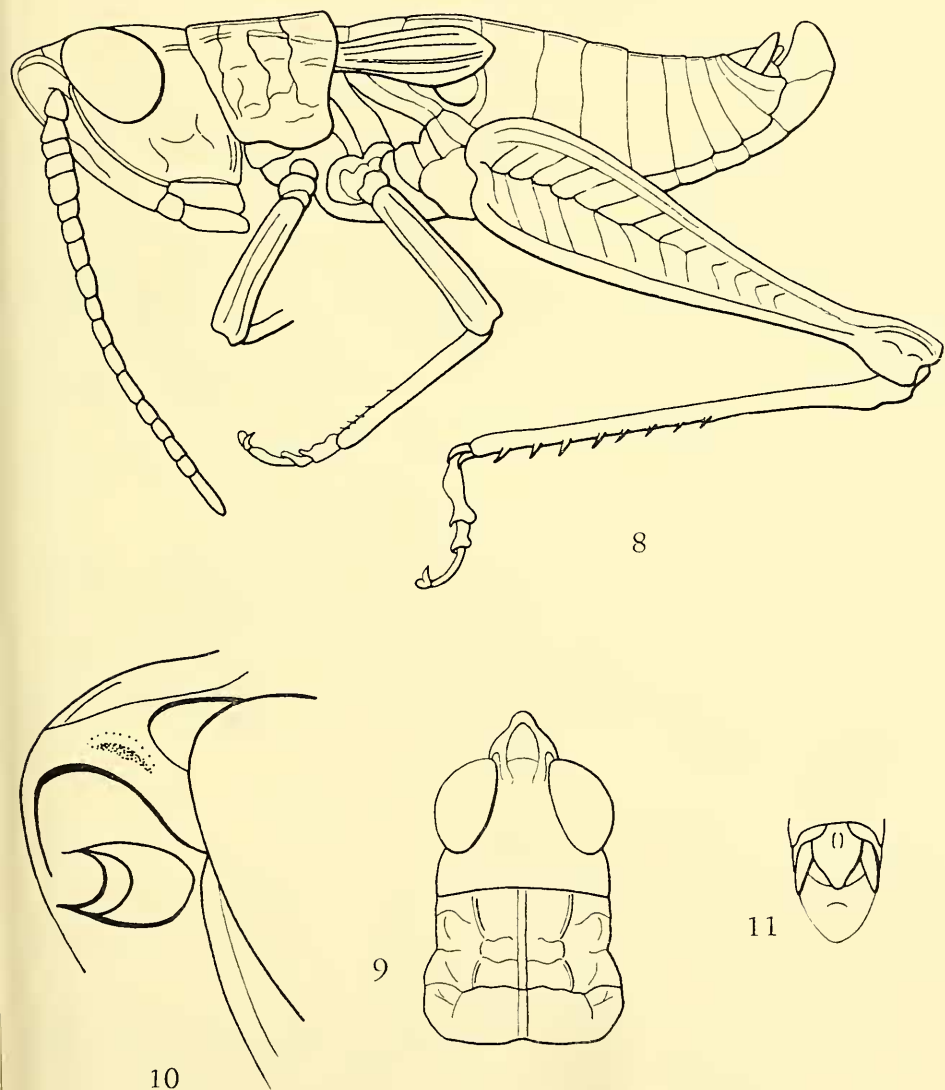
Chloeobora Saussure 1884

1884. *Chloeobora* Saussure, Mem. Soc. Phys. Geneve, Vol. 28, No. 9, p. 54, 132.

1941. *Pynoderus* Uvarov, J. ent. Soc. S. Afr., Vol. 4, p. 61. (Syn. nov.).

Comparison of the single known species of the genus *Pycnoderus* with all known species of the *Chloeobora* showed that the former has no generic differences from the *Chloeobora*. The single known female type of *Pycnoderus sanguinipes* Uvarov 1941 is very near to the *Chloeobora dimorpha* (Uvarov 1930).

The interrelation of the synonymized genera: *Scintharista* (= *Conistica*), *Chloeobora* (= *Pycnoderus*) and *Pycnodictya* are as follows: —



Figs. 8—11. *Phloeochopardia abbreviata* (Chopard). 8, whole insect. 9, head and pronotum from above. 10, fastigium of vertex, side-view slightly from above; fastigial foveolae dotted. 11, end of abdomen from above.

- 1 (2) Lower external carina area of hind femur expanded. Median carina of pronotum not excised at the third sulcus *Pynodictya*
- 2 (1) Lower external carina area of hind femur not expanded. Median carina of pronotum slightly excised at the third sulcus.
- 3 (4) Vertex without carinula *Chloeobora*
- 4 (3) Vertex with a short longitudinal carinula at the base of fastigium *Scintharista*

Phloeochopardia gen. nov.

(Figs. 8—11)

Type-species *Phloeobida abbreviata* Chopard 1921.

A comparison of the type of African *Phloeobida abbreviata* Chopard (Paris Museum) with *Phloeobida angustipennis* I. Bolivar 1902 (Instituto Español de Entomología), which is the type-species of this Indian genus, has shown them to be generically different.

Pb. angustipennis has weakly developed upper fastigial foveolae; metazona of pronotum is about four times shorter than prozona with strongly angularly excised posterior margin, frons is incurved in profile and the whole head is acutely conical; whole body relatively much more elongated. In *Pb. abbreviata* fastigial foveolae are inferior as in the group *Gymnobothri*; metazona is half the length of prozona with the posterior margin shallowly excised in the middle; frons convex in profile; the whole head less acutely conical; body relatively shorter.

In its general appearance *Phloeochopardia abbreviata* (Chop.) is very similar to representatives of the genus *Gymnobothroides* Karny 1915, but it differs from that genus by the antenna widened and flattened in the basal part.

The diagnosis of the genus *Phloeochopardia* is as follows: — Body very small. Head strongly conical; frons convex in profile; antenna longer than head and pronotum together, widened and flattened in the basal third; fastigium of vertex triangular with slightly attenuate apex; fastigial foveolae inferior, poorly developed; pronotum with lateral carinae incurved in prozona, excurved between transverse sulci and not reaching the posterior margin of metazona which is slightly excised in the middle. Elytra lobiform, lateral.

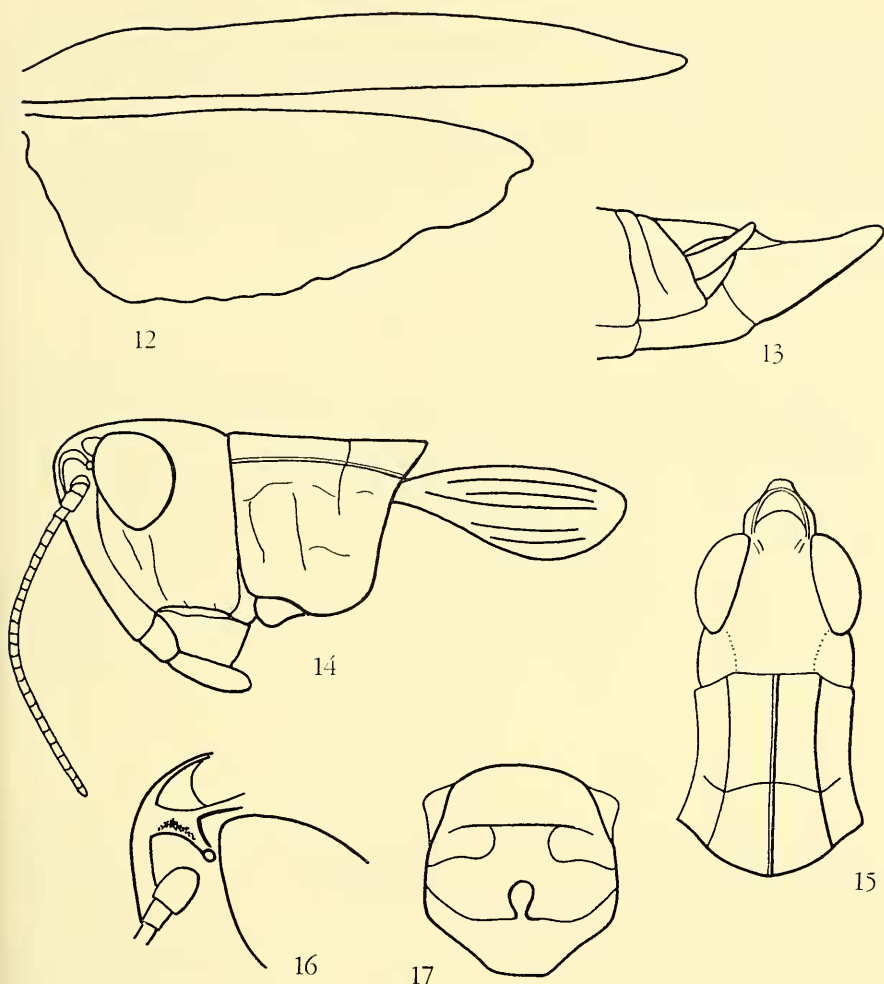
Amphicremna scalata Karsch 1896

(Figs. 12, 13)

1896. *Amphicremna scalata* Karsch, Stett. ent. Zeit., p. 251, fig. 3.

There are, in the Berlin Museum, three females and two males of this species with the labels "Type". I designate as single type the male with the locality "Togo, Misahöhe, 28.III.1894. E. BAUMANN."

The species is distinguishable from others of this genus by the following features: head relatively shorter; antenna relatively shorter, in male about as long as head and pronotum together, in female slightly shorter. Elytron slightly produced beyond the hind knee, with the apex comparatively less acute than in other species and very similar to that in *A. brevipennis* Miller 1932. Wing much shorter than elytron, ratio of its length to maximal width is 2.5. Subgenital plate acutely conical, but relatively much shorter than in *A. brevipennis* Miller.



Figs. 12, 13. *Amphicremna scalata* Karsch, type. 12, elytron and wing. 13, end of abdomen, side-view. Figs. 14—17. *Kaloa tabellifera* I. Bolivar, type. 14, head, pronotum and elytron, side view. 15, head and pronotum from above. 16, fastigium of vertex, side view and slightly from above; fastigial foveole dotted. 17, meso- and metasternum.

Cohembia Uvarov 1953

1953. *Cohembia* Uvarov, Publ. cult. comp. Diam. Angola, Vol. 21, p. 135.

1953. *Oxyparga* Uvarov, *l.c.*, p. 161 (Syn. nov.).

Dr. B. P. UVAROV has asked me to record his present opinion that the genus *Oxyparga* Uvarov 1953 is synonymous with *Cohembia* Uvarov 1953.

The type and the only species of *Cohembia* is *C. acuta* Uvarov 1953. The two species of *Oxyparga*, *O. parabolica* Uvarov 1953 and *O. rotundata* Uvarov 1953 should now be transferred to the genus *Cohembia*.

Gymnobothroides Karny 1915

1915. *Gymnobthroides* Karny, Zool. Jb. (Syst.), Vol. 40, p. 134.

1931. *Rastafaria* Ramme, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin, Vol. 16, Part 6, p. 931. (Syn. nov.).

Ramme compared his genus *Rastafaria* with *Ognothela* Karsch 1896 and *Zacompsa* Karsch 1893, which are clearly different. However, when the type of *Rastafaria abessinica* Ramme (Berlin Museum) was compared with the type-species and all other species of the genus *Gymnobthroides* Karny 1915, it was found that the differences are only specific ones. In fact *Rastafaria abessinica* Ramme 1931 is very close to *Gymnobthroides pullus* Karny 1915 which is the type-species of the genus *Gymnobthroides*.

Kaloo tabellifera I. Bolivar 1909

(Figs. 14—17)

This genus and species is known only from a single poorly preserved female type in the Tervuren Museum. The inferior position and poor development of the fastigial foveolae and lobiform elytra suggests that *Kaloo* is related to *Gymnobthroides*. However, I hesitate to synonymize the two genera since *Kaloo* has regularly and weakly incurved lateral carinae of pronotum with a single (third) transverse sulcus on the dorsum while the type-species of the genus *Gymnobthroides* (*G. pullus* Karny) has strongly inflexed lateral carinae and three distinct transverse sulci on the dorsum.

Since figures of this species have not been published, the more important characters of the type are illustrated.

Coryphosima Karsch 1893

1893. *Coryphosima* Karsch, Berl. ent. Z., Vol. 38, p. 72, fig. 10.

1900. *Paracomacris* Karsch, Ent. Nachr., Vol. 26, p. 276 (Syn. nov.).

I have studied the two female specimens which served for the original description of the genus and species *Coryphosima brevicornis* Karsch 1893. Both are from the same locality. The specimen with the date 15—31 December 1890 is designated here as the type.

Seven years later Karsch described genus *Paracomacris* with the type-species *Paracomacris deceptor* Karsch 1900, which UVAROV in 1953 synonymized with *Paracomacris productus* (Walker 1870).

A comparison of the type-species of both genera showed them congeneric, the name *Coryphosima* having priority.

Coryphosima brevicornis is very near to *P. producta* (Walker 1870) and differs only by shorter and more obtuse fastigium of vertex, and smaller size of body; it is possible that they are even conspecific.

All species previously referred to *Paracomacris* should be listed in the genus *Coryphosima*.

Orthochtha Karsch 1891

1891. *Orthochtha* Karsch, Berl. ent. Z., Vol. 36, p. 177.

1893. *Cymochtha* Karsch, Berl. ent. Z., Vol. 38, p. 54.

1931. *Rasperecta* Sjöstedt, Ark. Zool., Vol. 23 A, No. 17, p. 20. (Syn. nov.).

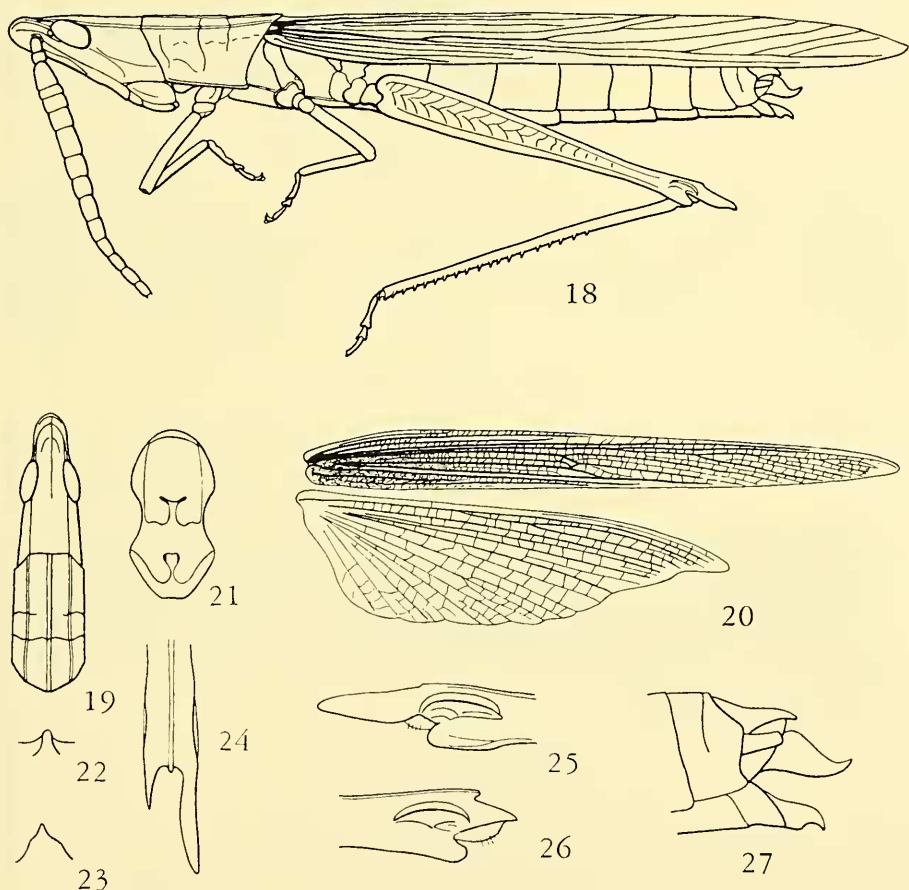
1931. *Macrocyimochtha* Sjöstedt, l.c., p. 22.

SJÖSTEDT stated in the original description that *Rasperecta* differs from *Orthochtha* Karsch only by the lateral carinae being divergent in metazona, while in *Orthochtha* they are parallel on the whole length. My study of SJÖSTEDT's genus showed that the carinae in it diverge very little, and this occurs also in some species of *Orthochtha* (e.g. *O. dimorphipes* Uvarov 1953). In a large series of *Orthochtha dasyncnemis* Gerstaecker 1869, which is the type-species of the genus, specimens with such a tendency are found. It is not possible to retain *Rasperecta* as a distinct genus on the basis of such a doubtful difference.

***Oxyolena mucronata* Karsch 1893**

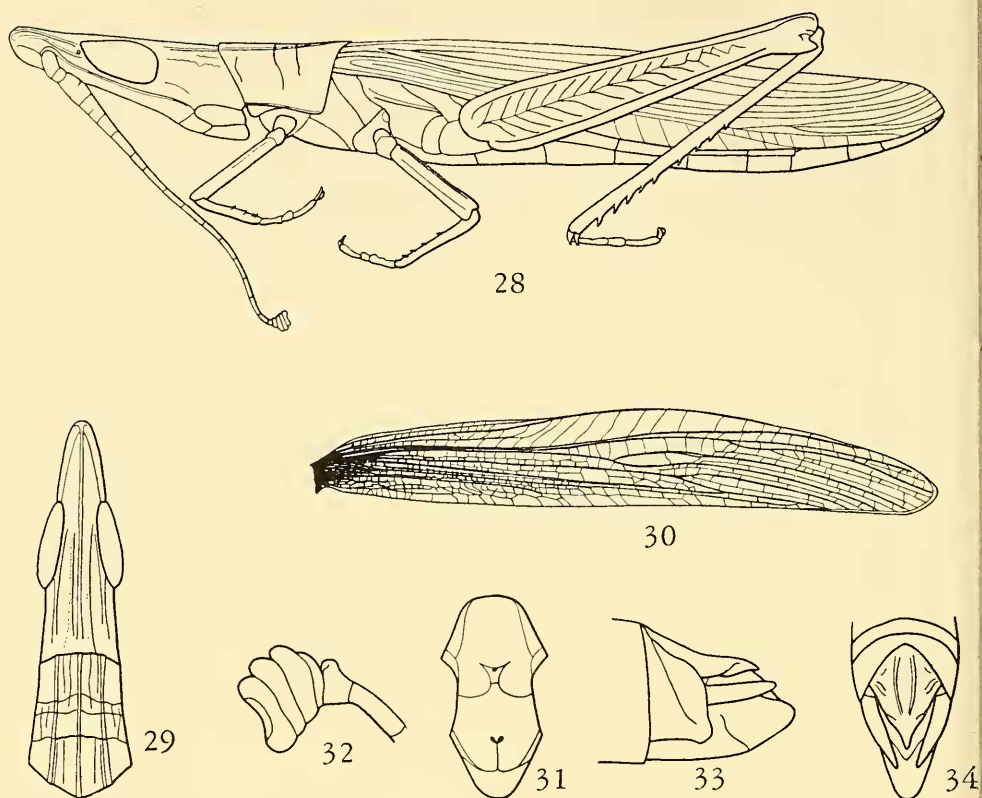
(Figs. 18—27)

The type of this species preserved in the Berlin Museum, was studied. The



Figs. 18—27. *Oxyolena mucronata* Karsch, type. 18, whole insect. 19, head and pronotum from above. 20, elytron and wing. 21, meso- and metasternum. 22, prosternal tubercle, posterior view. 23, prosternal tubercle, side view. 24, end of right hind femur, from above.

25, *ditto*, external side. 26, *ditto*, internal side. 27, end of abdomen, side view.



Figs. 28—34. *Baidoceracris zolotarewskyi* Chopard, type. 28, whole insect. 29, head and pronotum, from above. 30, elytron. 31, meso- and metasternum. 32, apex of antenna. 33, end of abdomen, side view. 34, *ditto* from above.

genus is close to *Gelastorhinus* Brunner 1893, but in *Oxyolena* the external upper lobe of the hind knee is much longer than the internal, while in *Gelastorhinus* the internal lobe is the longer one. The absence of a male does not allow me to discuss more definitely the interrelations between these two genera. As the original illustrations were not sufficiently clear, the whole insect and the main characters of the type are figured.

Subfamily TRUXALINAE

Ochrilidia Stål 1873

1873. *Ochrilidia* Stål, Recensio Orthopterorum, Part 1, p. 92, 104.

1947. *Platypternopsis* Chopard, Rev. Franc. Ent., Vol. 13, p. 151 (Syn. nov.).

The single female type of *Platypternopsis bivittata* Chopard (Paris Museum) was compared directly with a female specimen of *Ochrilidia kraussi* I. Bolivar 1913 previously compared with the type by Dr. B. P. UVAROV and with a large series of other specimens of the latter species. The only difference found was that

in *Pl. bivittata* the posterior margin of pronotum is shallowly excised with broadly excurved sides of the excision, while in *O. kraussi* the margin is broadly obtusangulate. All other structural characters are exactly the same and in some specimens even the patterns and coloration are identical. The occurrence of excised posterior margin of pronotum in long-winged Acrididae is most unusual and since *bivittata* is known from only a single female specimen it is almost certain that this is a deformity resulting from damage in the nymphal stage, or during the final moult.

I do not hesitate, therefore, to record the following synonym:— *Ochrilidia kraussi* (I. Bolivar 1913) = *Platyptenopsis bivittata* Chopard 1947 (Syn. nov.). The generic synonymy is consequent on the specific.

Baidoceracris zolotarewskyi Chopard 1946

(Figs. 28—34)

I have studied the type of this remarkable insect (preserved in the Paris Museum). It belongs to the subfamily *Truxalinae* in the vicinity of *Ochrilidia*. Since the insect has not been figured the essential features are illustrated.

Brainia hirsuta Uvarov 1922

1922. *Brainia hirsuta* Uvarov, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., Ser. 9, vol. 9, p. 103, fig. 2, 3.

The genus and species was described as a member of the subfamily Locustinae (i.e. Oedipodinae). The presence of the stridulatory pegs on the internal side of hind femur prove, however, that the genus and species undoubtedly belongs to the subfamily *Truxalinae*.

Subfamily EREMOGRYLLINAE

Eremogryllus Kraus 1902

1902. *Eremogryllus* Krauss, Vern. z.-b. Ges. Wien, Vol. 52, p. 238.

1943. *Sphingonotina* Chopard, Orth. Afr. du Nord., p. 323 (Syn. nov.).

The female type of *Sphingonotina ochracea* Chopard (Paris Museum) was compared with a large series of *Eremogryllus hammadae* Krauss 1902 and no difference was found. The specific synonymy is as follows: — *Eremogryllus hammadae* Krauss 1902 = *Sphingonotina ochracea* Chopard 1943 (Syn. nov.).